

## CLAIMS

1. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit comprising one or plural resistor elements capable of selecting between a high  
5 impedance state and a low impedance state irreversibly in an interface portion within the integrated circuit or a peripheral circuit portion,  
wherein, when a signal inconsistent with verification information and standard that are preset  
10 in the integrated circuit is received at least once, the impedance state of the resistor element is changed from an initial state to stop a part or all of accesses to the integrated circuit irreversibly.
2. An unauthorized access prevention method for  
15 an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the resistor element contains an organic conductor.
3. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the resistor element is formed of a capacitor.
- 20 4. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein a voltage higher than at normal operation is applied to the resistor element in order to change its impedance.
- 25 5. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein a current larger than at normal operation is applied

to the resistor element in order to change its impedance.

6. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein  
5 the verification information and standard that are preset in the integrated circuit contain a keyword or a logic.

7. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein  
10 the verification information and standard that are preset in the integrated circuit contain a clock frequency different from that in a specification.

8. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein  
15 the verification information and standard that are preset in the integrated circuit contain a power supply voltage different from that in a specification.

9. An unauthorized access prevention method for an integrated circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein  
20 the integrated circuit contain an organic semiconductor.

10. An IC card which uses the unauthorized access prevention method of any one of claims 1 to 9.